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The Redskin

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The Redskin

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January 17, 1967

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c/o Earl C. Townsend, Jr., Secretary
403 Indiana Building
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Gentlemen:

Based on the evidence submitted with your application for exemption from Federal income tax Form 1023, you were incorporated December 15, 1964, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act concerning domestic and foreign corporations not for profit * * *, approved March 7, 1935 * * *". This corporation was formed to educate the public in general and archaeologists, teachers, students and collectors about fraudulent American Indian artifacts, to take measures deemed necessary to identify and expose these artifacts to the public, to find ways to discourage the production and to be able to charge a nominal sum for advice to collectors and on artifacts sent to them for authentication. Income will also be derived through membership dues, initiation fees and donations and disbursed for expenses incident to operation of the organization.

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District Director

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MICHIGAN'S RARE AX

John Baldwin — Angola, Indiana

The Michigan barbed axe is one of the rarest of highly collectable artifacts. Like the undrilled (grooved) double wing bannerstone, this axe is found almost exclusively in Michigan. A few are found in northern Indiana and northern Ohio. This geographical area was a meca for the early cultures. The Great Lakes made it an inland island, crisscrossed with rivers and streams, dotted with small lakes, inundated with rolling hills and vast woodlands where undoubtedly more than ample game abounded. It should be noted that this area has produced numerous quantities of cultural artistic, classic artifacts from the Paleo Phase through Archaic and into Middle Woodland. Michigan area fluted points, archaic points, hardstone popeye birdstones, slate birdstones, bannerstones, gorgets and pendants, ancient copper, multicolored flint blades of various types and of course the Michigan Barbed axe have been abundantly found there. Many a collections outstanding specimens are from this heart area. For some unknown reason during the Woodland Period the cultures creating and using tools and ceremonials of classic art beauty spring up in scattered dominions fingering southward from this original high art from artifact area.

A time placement of Middle Archaic to Early Woodland can be associated with the use of the Michigan barbed axe. Many specimens were carefully created and artistically shaped from select quality and colorful rock to almost a ceremonial degree of workmanship. It appears as if this axe were used for general axe functions. Many specimens show poll and bit resharpening indicating use and reuse. An interesting characteristic is the general large width of the groove. Many specimens are heavy and would have required a large diameter handle. The average size range would run between 6 and 10 inches long. These axes were fashioned by the prehistoric method of pecking. The bits were then ground to a sharp edge. On occasion the entire axe was ground and polished to a smooth finish. The four barbs seem to be the heart and soul of this axe with the poll triangulating from the back barbs and the bit usually wider at the front barbs. The bit then narrows to its squared off cutting edge. Axes having a total of eight barbs have been noted. The first four are in their usual place while the second four are located in the center of each flat side equidistant from the edge barbs. This feature perhaps implies a one upsmanship design by a conjovial prehistoric artizan. This author has personally seen seven examples of 8 barbed axes.

The accompanying photographs represent (A) Figure 1, an artistic spinoff or a prelude influence shape of the barbed axe. The speculation of a triangular poll would produce the transitional type noted as illustration (A1) Figure 2.

(B) Figure 3 and (B1) Figure 4 represent typical examples. Although no two Michigan barbed axes are the same a general shape pattern and classification can be observed. General size dimensions may vary from axe to axe but the proportions seen here were generally duplicated to exacting shape. Examples (C) Figure 5 and (C1) Figure 6 are the true classically shaped Michigan barbed axe. It has very prominent barbs, is polished entirely and shows signs of use and resharpening. These rare among the rare are smaller than their transitional counterpart. The smaller resharpened examples usually are polished on the entire surface while larger specimens are bit and edge polished only with other surfaces vividly showing the peck marks. Could these smaller classic axes before surface polishing have been the larger transitional types? If the barbs have a function other than cultural identity perhaps they served in hafting. I've concluded that

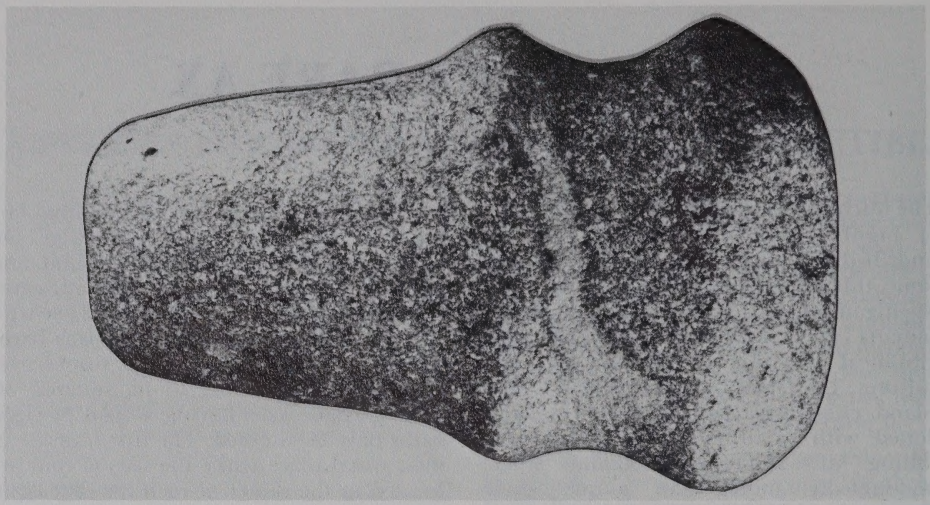

Figure 1

Examples (A) Michigan Barbed Axe blending form, from Saugatuck, Michigan. It was found in 1946 by Harold Brainerd. This type axe is believed to be the beginning link in the development of the Michigan Barbed axe. This type is found in the same geographical area as the Barbed axe. The speculation of a triangular poll would produce a transitional specimen. It was fashioned from a light and dark green and white colored speckled granite. Granite was the most popular material used. Note the stain or so called snake track across the groove. This axe shape should not be confused with a similar shaped axe found in southern Ohio. The Michigan axe has the classic barbed axe type blade narrowing to its squared off bit.

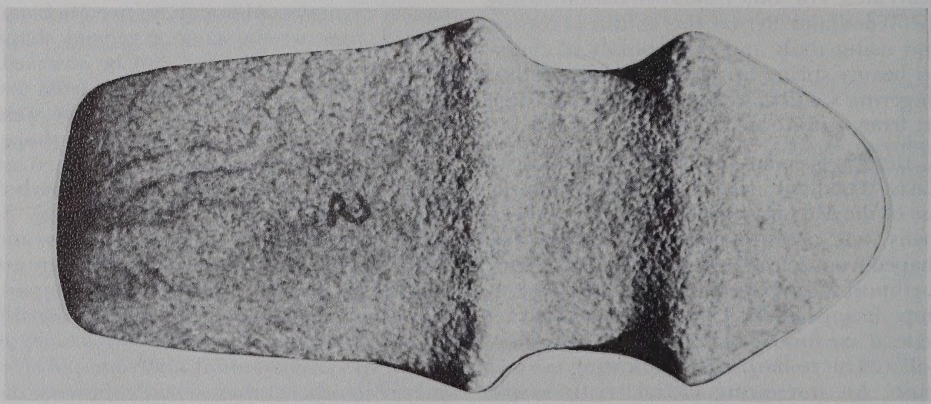

Figure 2

Example (A1). This axe represents the second line of axes (Michigan Barbed Axe Family Tree) (Figure 11). This type is not as well defined as later progression types. These early forms are not well made. The polls are rounded or blunt as seen here. This was an axe found in Michigan and is about 8 inches long.

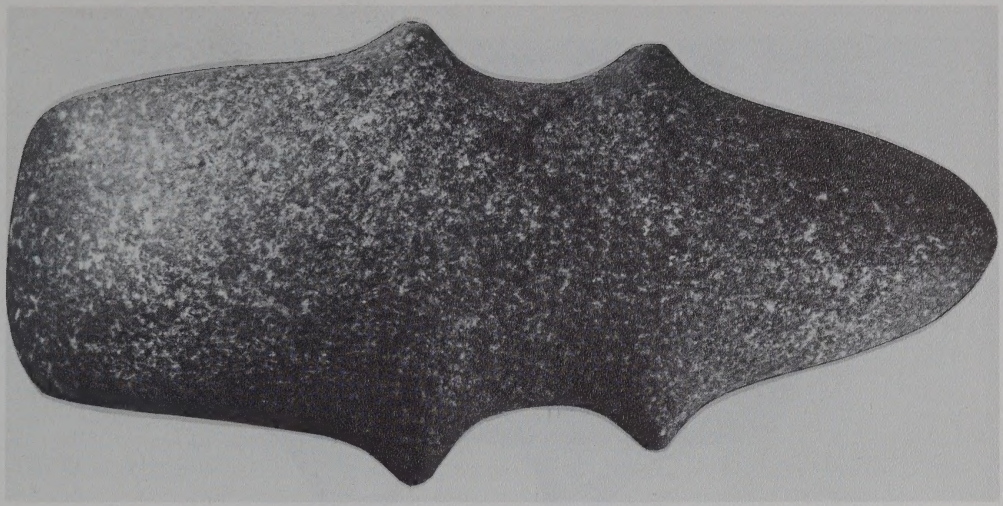

Figure 3

Example (B) Michigan Barbed axe from Kent County, Michigan. The length is an average 7½ inches. This axe is a good example of the true transitional shape type. Long bit and poll, small barbs, visible peck marks and bit polish only are the features that type this and other transitional types. It was fashioned from a cream, light and dark brown colored speckled granite. This, as many, displays a flat spot on the back side. I feel the prehistoric artisan started with a rock form very close to the end result he wanted.

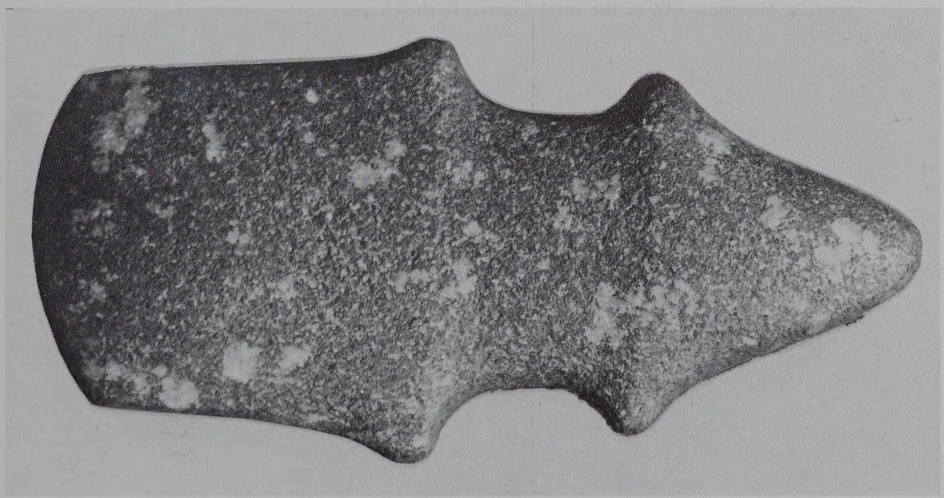

Figure 4

Example (B1). This example represents a most collectable specimen as it is fashioned from spotted porphyry. This middle type or most common shape is represented well in numbers. Perfect examples of this shape are not common. Modern cultivating and hard prehistoric use has taken its damaging toll. This axe is 7 inches long. Found in Michigan.

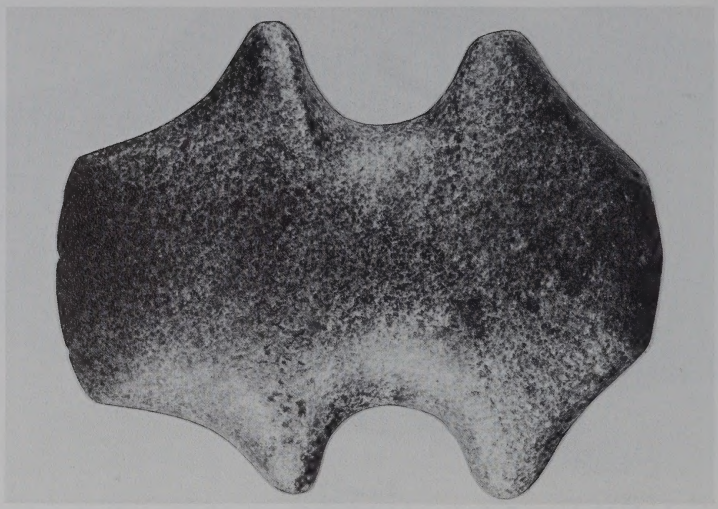

Figure 5

Example (C) Michigan Barbed axe from Michigan. Is 5½ inches long. The entire surface has been polished, a trait only seen on barbed axes of the highest developed shape. It was fashioned from a light to dark green speckled granite. Has a dark brown age stain on surface. The bit appears to have been resharpened from a once longer dimension. The poll, once the standard triangular shape, has been blunted by prehistoric pounding. This type specimen is the rare among the rare, representing less than 10% of the total known barbed axes.

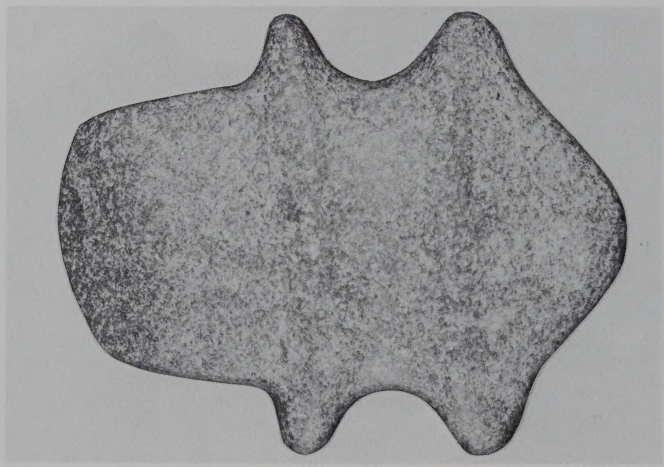

Figure 6

Example (C1) Found at Lansing, Michigan. This small, large barbed, axe is what I have concluded is the ultimate example of the Michigan Barbed axe. This axe is 5¼ inches long by 4 inches across the barbs. It was fashioned from wirey granite. The barbs extend around the body forming high ridges and a deep groove.

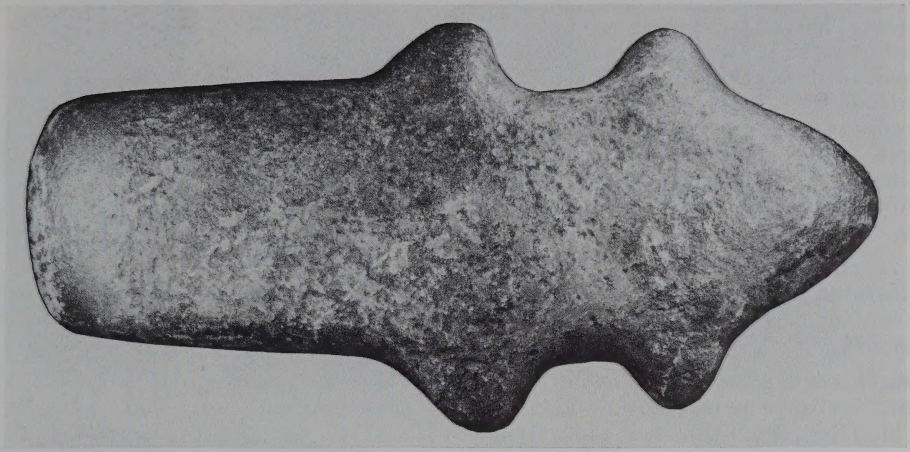

Figure 7

Example (D) Michigan barbed axe from Saginaw County Michigan. The length is an unprecedented 11 inches. Very few authentic barbed axes have been recorded past the 10 inch mark. This axe is the transitional shape type. The material (white Quartz) from which it was fashioned along with its size and workmenship make it truely an outstanding specimen. The bit, axe edges and parts of the body have been polished. The remaining pecked surfaces visible in the photo are filled with years of age.

Formerly in the Donald Boudeman collection.

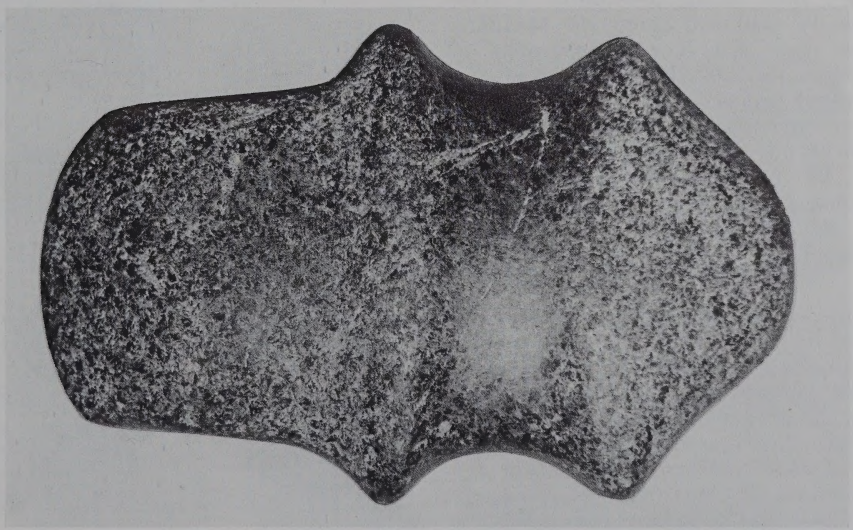

Figure 8

Example (E) This barbed axe was found near Lansing Michigan. It is pictured actual size. It is of the most common shape but has softened features observed on many specimens from this group.

all these assumptions are true. It was noted, however, that this axe type seems to have been used over a longer period of time than more common types like the ¾ grooved axe. Example (D) Figure 7, is the granddaddy of them all. Its shape outline puts it with the transitional types, however, its unpresented size of 11 inches and the fact that it was fashioned from white quartz makes it truly an outstanding specimen.

In conclusion, a recent survey of midwest collections, Michigan Universities and museums indicate a known existence of fewer than 400 total Michigan Barbed Axes.

This Michigan Barbed Axe collection, Figures 9 and 10 is part of the old Hathaway Collection of St. Johns, Michigan. It is probably the largest barbed axe collection ever assembled. St. Johns, to Lansing, Michigan is the heart of the barbed axe area. All the progression types are presented here. Note the lack of the small classic types. This collection long ago was dispersed. A majority of the axes are now at the University of Michigan.

Request For Help

This 8 page article is a prelude to a 40 page booklet now being assembled. I have personally examined about 250 Michigan barbed axes and have photographs of approximately 200 barbed axes. I am interested in receiving any material written or photographs or personal comments on or about Michigan Barbed Axes. All this information will then be evaluated and put into the study. Contact John Baldwin, P. O. Box 327, Angola, Indiana 46703.

Note

I've enjoyed examining these rare axes and visiting the many collections and museums that possess them. Everything that I've learned and observed will hopefully come out in the later study. I have unfortunately observed a large quantity of fake barbed axes. Most of these were made a long time ago near Detroit. The fact that these axes were made long ago and have acquired some collection history makes it very hard to convince the owner he has a fraud. This study and more like it should help solve that problem.

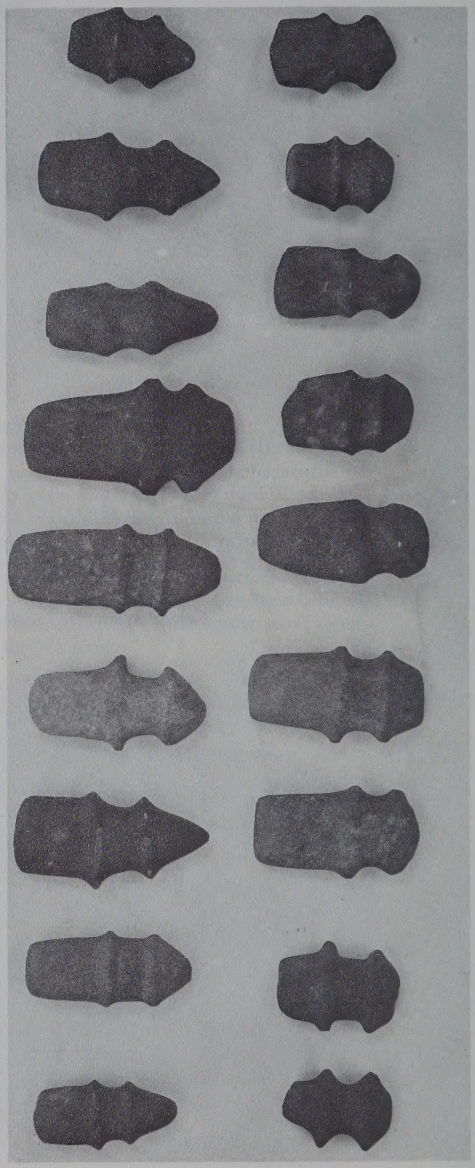

Figure 9
A fine group of Michigan Barbed axes.

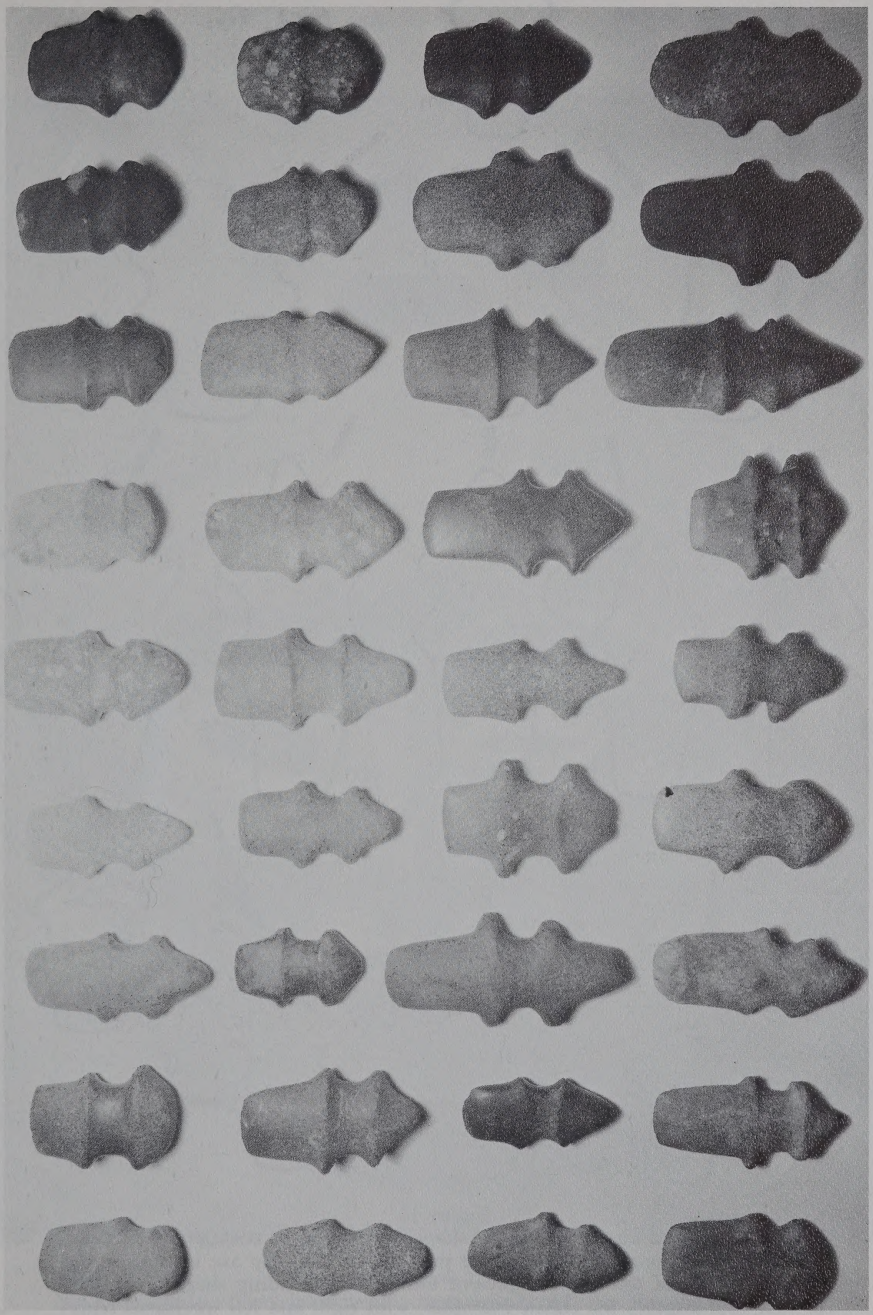

Figure 10
Another exceptionally fine collection of Michigan Barbed axes, showing many variations of this type and materials.

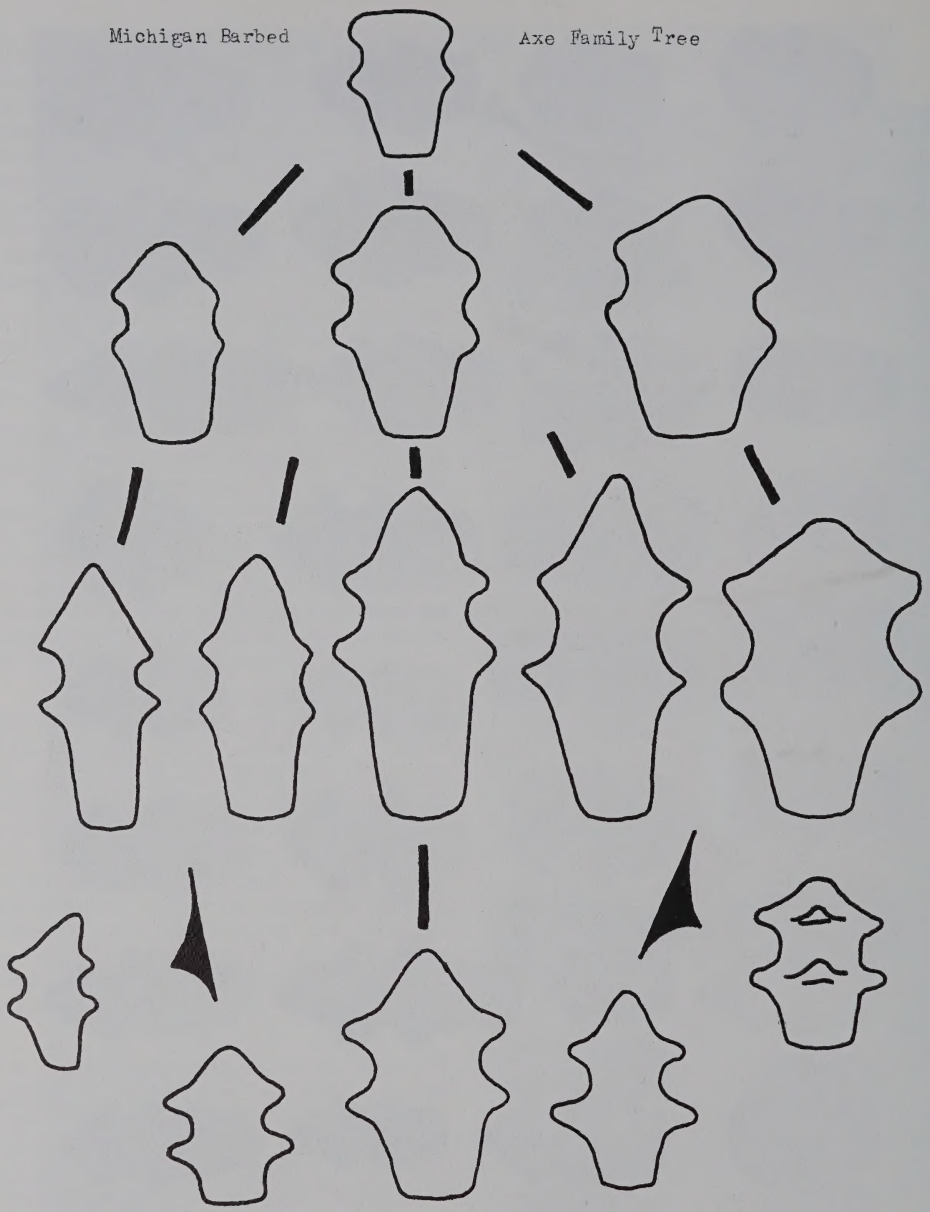

Figure 11

These drawings are dimensional exact shape duplications of Michigan Barbed axes studied and arranged in artistic shape progression. The top axe is a beginning form. Second and third rows represent transitional blending shape types. The bottom row displays the classic examples, with right and left specimens representing extreme spinoff types. Not illustrated are two related types, the double bitted barbed axe and the round poll flared groove edge types. These two types are very rare. Drawings by John Baldwin.

Figure 12
An exceptionally fine pottery vessel, the rare head pot type. Painted red and buff colors. Measures seven inches high. Found near Parkin, Arkansas.

Ex Dr. Self and LaDassor collections.

Figure 13

This specimen is one of those long pieces of chert with a lot of character. Colored tan, red and purple. Measures 10⅝ inches by 2½ inches. Found in Yell county, Arkansas. Ex Sly and LaDassor collections.

Collection of Roy Hathcock, West Plains, Missouri.

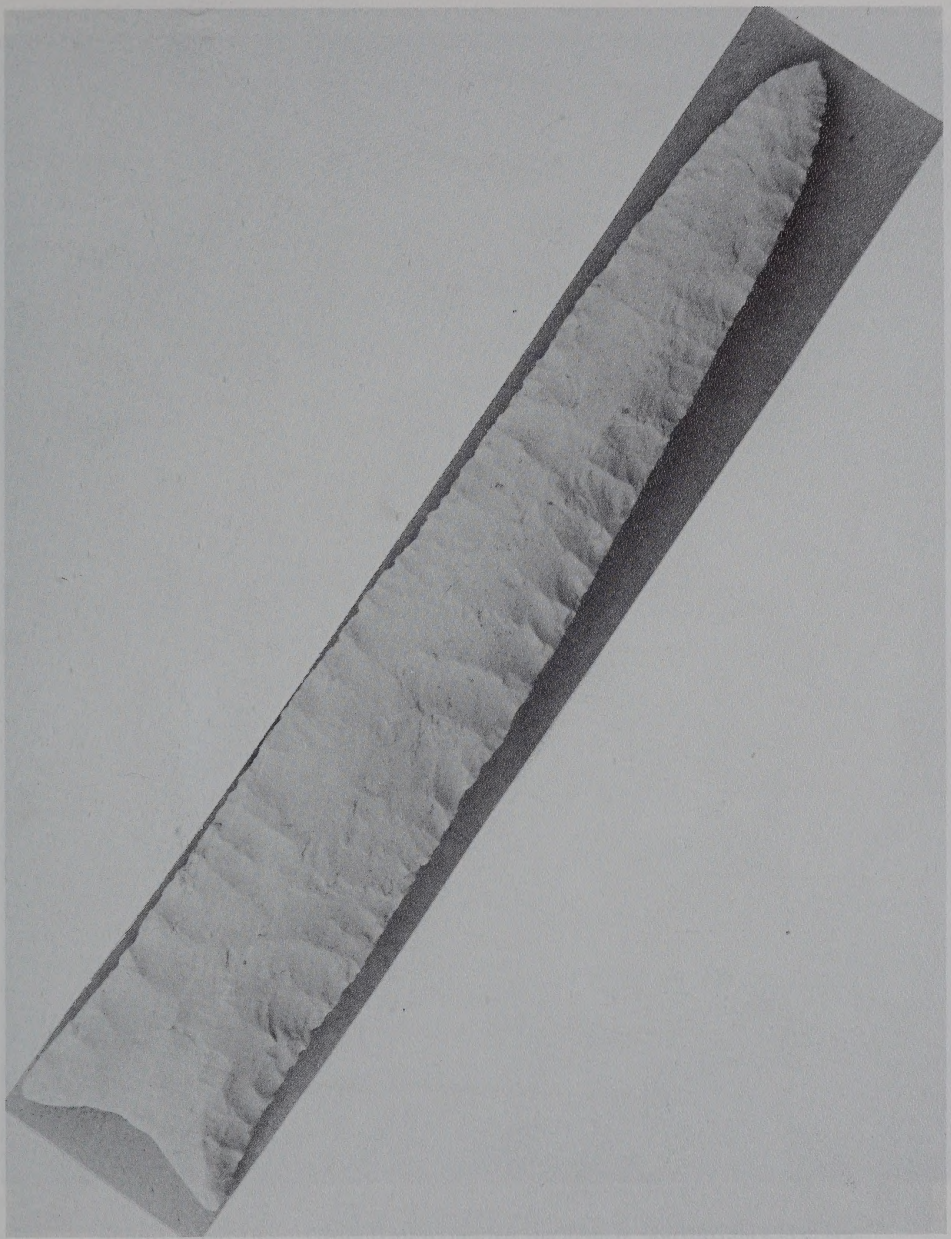

Figure 14
Another eye catcher. Made of white chert. Is very thin and measures 9½ inches. Found in Calhoun County, Illinois. Ex LaDassor collection.

Collection of Earl Townsend, Jr., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Figure 15

A gem of a notched hoe. Made of tan, red and cream colored Union County, Illinois chert, a translucent stone. Found in Jackson County, Illinois. Measures 6¾ inches high.

Ex Dr. Titterington and LaDassor collections.

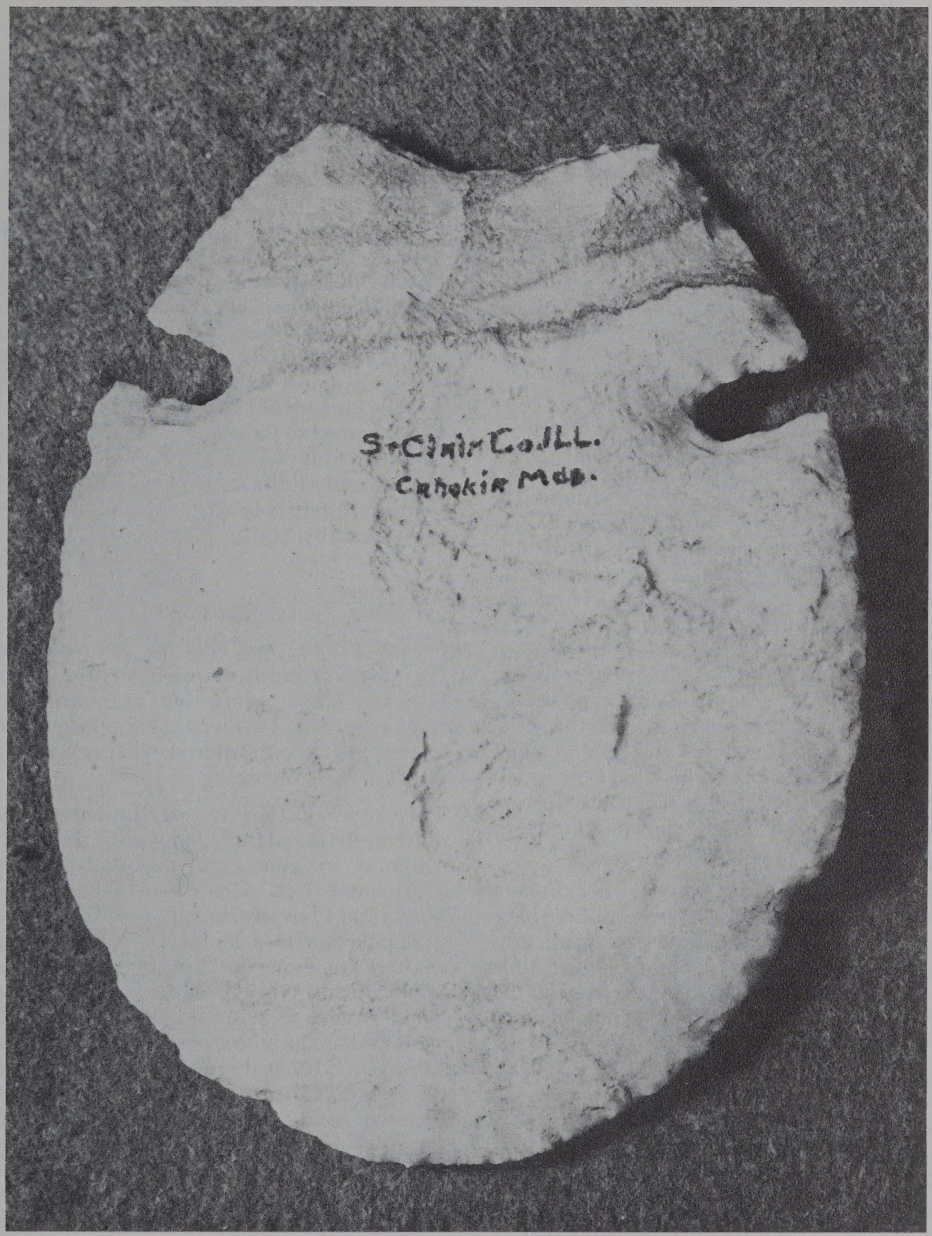

Figure 16
Another gem notched hoe, made a tan to cream colored Union County, Illinois translucent chert. Found in St. Clair County, Illinois. Measures 6⅞ inches high.
Ex Dr. Titterington and LaDassor collections.

TANG KNIVES AND GLENDO POINTS

Les Ferguson — Hot Springs, South Dakota

In the photos (Fig. 17 and Fig. 18) are several different types of knives found by us here in western South Dakota. Very little is known as to the age of most knives because all cultures made knives that were very similar to those made by their predecessors and contemporaries.

However, the tang knife probably could be traced to some specific cultures. Because they are definitely unique. Different tribes could have made some of the variants the same as they made different shaped projectile points. For instance, there are the side tangs and corner tangs. There are several different shapes of each which might designate culture or time periods if a complete enough study were made of them. Such a study would be rather difficult as it would be necessary to study the shape of knives found when a campsite was unearthed that archaeologists knew was just one culture. Such as the Cody knife which has been found with and only with Cody Complex Culture campsites. A Cody knife is shown in Figure 18 last knife on the bottom row.

The first specimen in Figure 17 is a distinct shape that is probably Paleo because we have found several of this shape in conjunction to Paleo sites. The first kife in Figure 18 is a side tang and broken center section in the very center of Figure 17 is part of a different type of a side tang.

All the other tangs are corner tanged of several different types but I don't know much about their age. But I believe most if not all types of tangs are less than 5,000 years old. The last tang knife in Figure 17 is made of agatized wood. The second artifact of the center row of Figure 18 is probably a haft scraper and this shape is sometimes referred to as a scalping knife because the thin, curved blade tip would be good for shallow, precision cutting.

I don't believe the tang on this type knife was used to tie a stick to be used as a handle because the tang of most of them is too small and delicate to support any pressure as would be the case if a handle were tied there and it were used as a knife to skin or cut with. My theory is that a string was tied to the tang and the knife could then be hung around the neck or waist so the owner would have his or her knife with them at all times. They had no pockets and a knife sheath or scabbard wasn't used by plains Indians till after it was introduced by Europeans.

Glendo Points

In the photo (Fig. 19) are shown some Glendo spear points found in western South Dakota. These points are approximately 3,000 years old. This type spear point was so named for an outstanding specimen found near Glendo, Wyoming in 1957.

This style or type is not limited to the northwestern plains but this shape is common in almost all localities of the continental U.S. However, in the Great Plains and Plateau areas this type is thin and well flaked with a lenticular cross section. And all are about the same age or from the same culture. While this shape point found in the eastern U.S. are thicker and less well made and can be both older and younger than 3,000 years. It has been well established that the Glendo Culture of this area was a large and long lived culture with only a few slight variations in the shape of their spear points during the many centuries they roamed the midwest. Points shown in the photo vary a little in depth of notches and slant of bases.

These points are made of several different types and colors of stone from opalized wood, agatized wood, agate, chalcedony, jasper, chert and quartzite.

Figure 17
A group of tang knives described on page 16 by Les Ferguson.
Collection of Les Ferguson, Hot Springs, South Dakota.

Figure 18
Another group of tang knives described on page 16 by Les Ferguson.
Collection of Les Ferguson, Hot Springs, South Dakota.

I have read several articles which stated that the Indians mined or dug stone from underground and flaked it while it was still sort of plastic, before it had a chance to dry out so to speak. Others claim they heated it and fractured it with cold water and so forth but I disagree with both theories.

I have studied campsites for over forty years and I know for sure how the Indians worked stone in this entire five state area. True at times and in a few places they did mine or quarry such stone as quartzite and agate but in most cases they simply hammered chips off creek bed stones and made artifacts of all types from these flakes. Sheet chalcedony was simply picked off the surface and flaked into knives and other artifacts including some projectile points.

It's possible they could have used heat in some manner because it's impossible to tell simply by studying campsites. But there are a number of people today who can make points that are hard to distinguish from the authentic ones. I have witnessed this disgusting process several times and each of the fellows I watched simply took "dry" chips or point blanks and by percussion and pressure flaking worked them into a beautiful fake. Most say they are copies, not fakes.

I have taken broken artifacts, heated them and tried all the ways I've ever heard of and didn't find this helped in any way to flake or shape. In fact, it only ruined what I started with. So I believe the Indians used heat only to keep themselves warm in winter.

Figure 19
A group of 3000 year old Glendo points, described on pages 16 and 19 by Les Ferguson.

Collection of Les Ferguson, Hot Springs, South Dakota.

Figure 20
Winners for best displays at the Mt. Vernon, Ohio meeting, November 7th, 1976. Left to right: Kenneth Black, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Max Shipley, Columbus, Ohio; Doug Hooks, Mansfield, Ohio; Steve Balazs, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

MT. VERNON, OHIO MEETING, NOVEMBER 7, 1976.

This meeting was sponsored by Ken Black and Ensil Chadwick, both well known collectors of Mt. Vernon Ohio, and was held in the V.F.W. hall.

This meeting was well attended in spite of the fact the October issue of the Red Skin, carrying an announcement of this meeting was misdirected and many of our members did not receive their issue in time to know of the meeting.

Mr. Black and Mr. Chadwick are to be congratulated on providing such a fine meeting. And everyone appreciated the opportunity to see so much of their fine collections.

There were many fine artifacts on display for everyone to enjoy. Especially that beautiful and incomparable Ohio flint, of which those Ohioans are so justly proud.

The award winners.:

Best overall display — Ensil Chadwick, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Most outstanding artifact — Kenneth Black, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Judges special award — Max Shipley, Columbus, Ohio.
Judges special award — Steve Balazs, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Judges special award — Doug Hooks, Mansfield, Ohio.

Ensil Chadwick was not present to be pictured with the award winners shown at the top of this page.

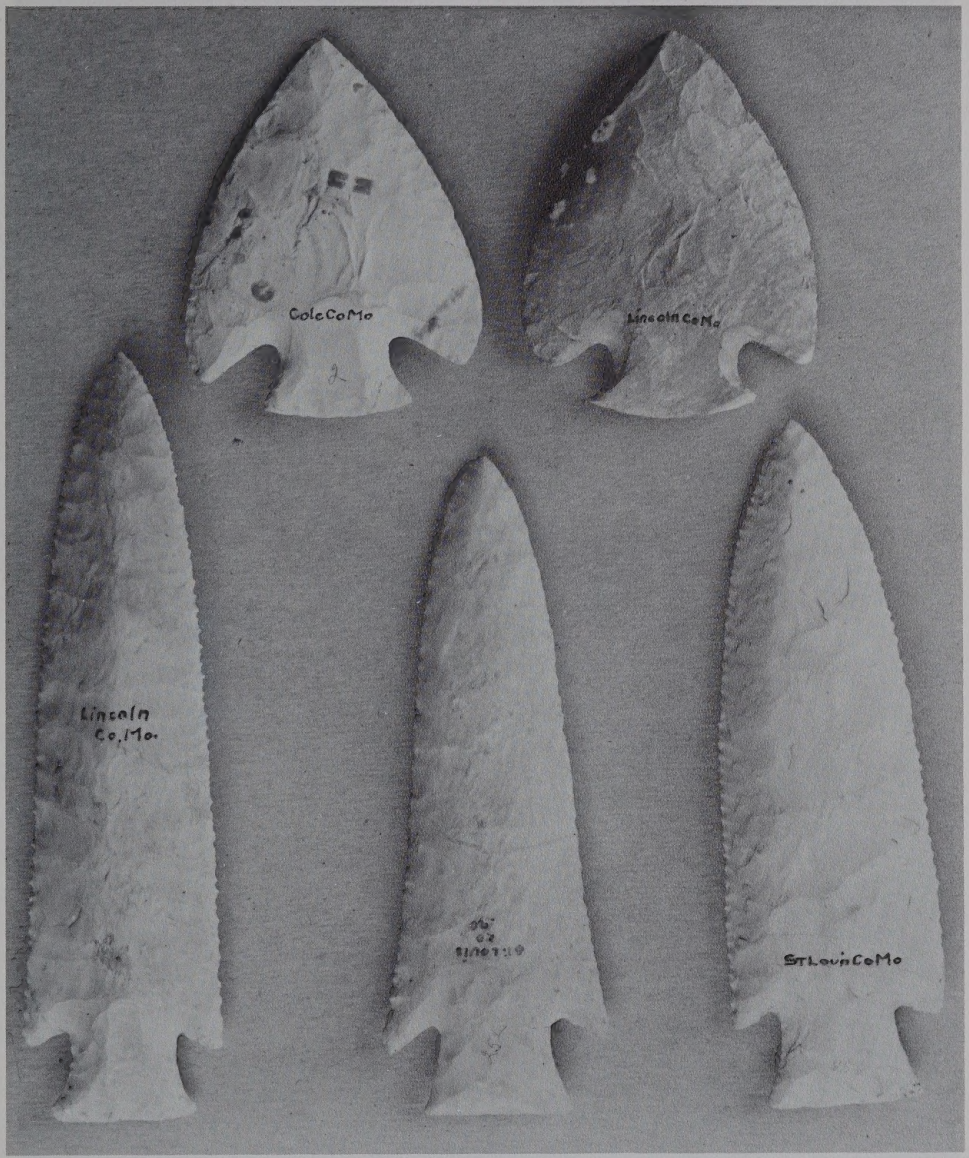

Figure 21

Perfection in workmanship is outstanding on these chert pieces from the state of Missouri. Longest piece is 6⅛ inches.

Ex Sly and LaDassor collections.

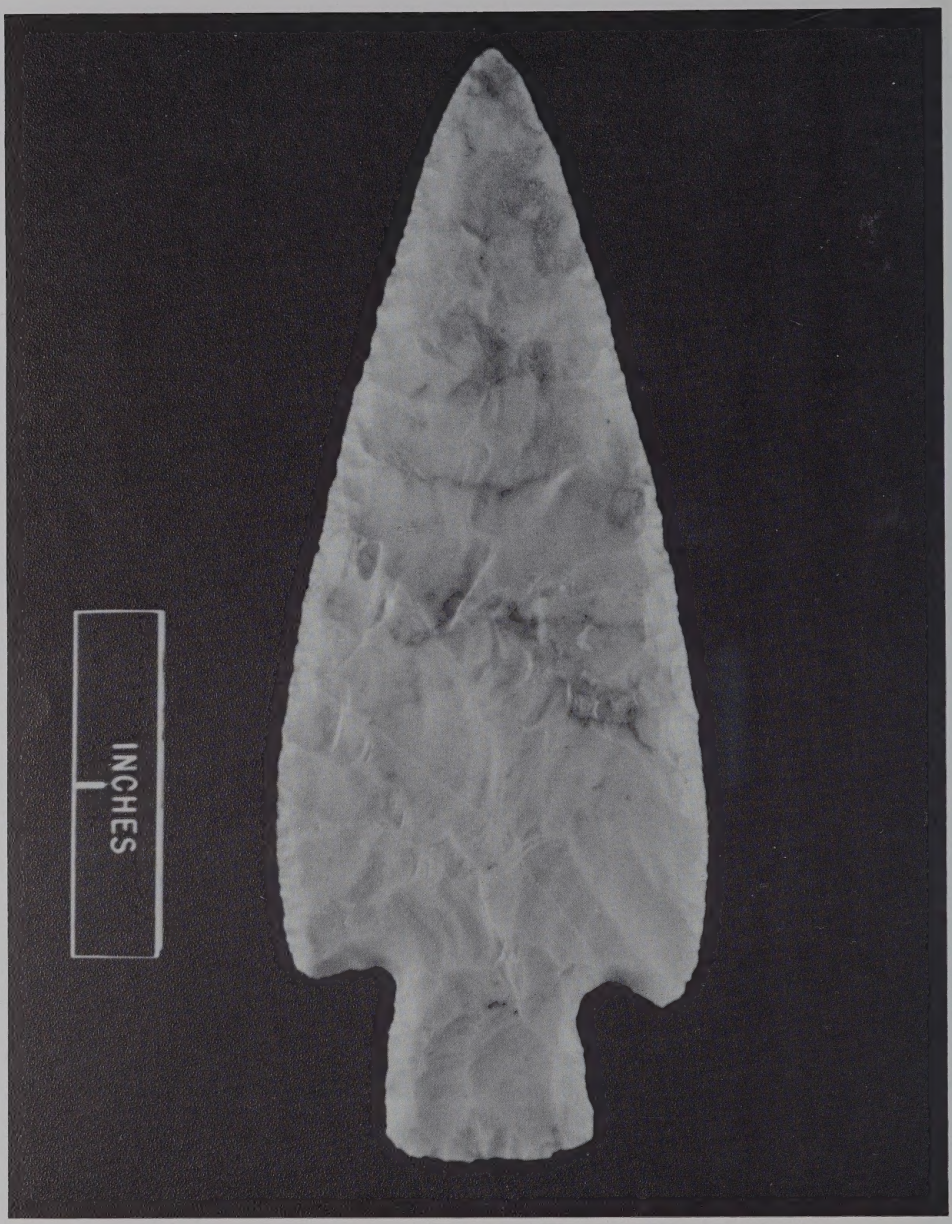

Figure 22
A large Adena type spear head. Made of Flint Ridge chert. Found in Franklin County, Ohio. This is beauty personified.

Collection of Max Shipley, Columbus, Ohio.

Figure 23
A three quarter grooved type axe, made of a black to yellow colored granite matrix. Ex Werhle collection.

Collection of Max Shipley, Columbus, Ohio.

A STUDY OF PROJECTILE POINT CACHES

William S. Fowler — Barrington, Rhode Island

One of the thrilling moments in archaeology is the sudden uncovering of a cache of projectile points during excavation of a site. To realize that there is coming into view — in place of the usual one point — a quantity of points is startling, to say the least. It is as though Dame Luck had decided to award a special dividend. At first one's thoughts concentrate on the unexpected quantity involved, and not until later does a careful analysis result, to try to ferret out the meaning and related implications of the deposit. Five such cache discoveries come to mind, each of which has been referred to in past publications of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society.

One of these appeared at Wapanucket #6 site on Assawompsett Lake several years ago, as reported by Maurice Robbins in a monograph of the excavation by the Cohannet Chapter of the Society. Within lodge floor #2, belonging to one of the seven snail-shell lodges, radiocarbon dated about 4,300 years ago, and outlined by excavated post molds, occurred a cache of 9 Tapered Stem points, now on display at the Bronson Museum, Attleboro, Mass. Careful inspection of them reveals certain traits that have to do with the conclusions of this report. Firstly, they are all made of flint in various shades of gray, and one of tan. Obviously, they represent importation of either the finished points or flint stock from which they were made, since flint is not indigenous to New England. Secondly, each point in the cache conforms to the Tapered Stem type with sloping basal lateral sides — not pentagonal — but like the last exhibit in the Society's classification of this type of projectile point, although with wider proportions. Bases are truncated, and the size of each point conforms with but slight variations to proportions that hold quite uniformly for the entire group. This degree of similarity seems to carry the mark of a single toolmaker, whose repetitive making of one type of point would have insured uniformity for the group.

A second cache discovery, on display in the Bronson Museum, was reported in Society Bulletin, Vol. 32, #3 and 4, The Sabatia Plain Site No. 1, p. 29; George H. Barton. This one is especially noteworthy on account of the great quantity of projectile points involved. All told there are 501 finished points mostly of argillite, recovered from a Sabatia Lake site near Taunton. They consist for the most part of Small Stem points with some that measure more than 1½", in length. These belong to the Corner-removed #3 type. However, since this type of point is similar to the Small Stem except for its extended length of more than 1½", an overall appraisal of the cache might consider all its points to be of one general styling, since the two types involved have a similar culture affiliation. This would then tend to support our finding for the Wapanucket #6 cache. Namely, that such uniformity of styling might serve to indicate the work of one artisan.

Two more notable examples of cache points was reported in Society Bulletin Vol. 32, #3 and 4, A Cremation Burial Complex in Carver, p. 2; Rodney W. Roach, were recovered from a Carver secondary red ocher burial. One consisted of 5 small sized Corner-notched and 1 Small Stem point. They were found in a grave pit with other mortuary goods, and were made of felsite. Presence of the single Small Stem point that spoils the uniformity of a Corner-notched

style for the cache may indicate a hasty inclusion at the last minute before the burial rites got underway, so as to complete a count of 6 for the group. This number seems to have had some ceremonial significance of importance at the site. The second cache of points to appear lay at the edge of, and slightly intruded the secondary burial. It consisted again of 6 relatively long points, 4 of which were well-defined Corner-notched perfect specimens. A fifth apparently had been damaged with its corner-notched base broken off. The sixth specimen had a retouched base, giving it an isosceles triangular shape. However, it is possible that this blade, also, might originally have been corner-notched and had been broken and then retouched. Since the 6 specimens were relatively long and similar in shape, the chances of all originally having been Corner-notched points seems likely. Here then were two caches of 6 points apiece — Possibly 6, as previously mentioned, was an important ceremonial number — in which corner-notched styling predominated. Add to this the fact that the elongated cache blades also were made of felsite the same as the other cache of small sized points and the involvement of only a single toolmaker for both caches again seems indicated.

A fifth cache of points is outstanding because of its quantity of relatively large, long blades, reported in Society Bulletin Vol. 29, #3 and 4, The Smith Brook Site, p. 60, Richard Q. Bourn, Jr., occurred at this site in Connecticut. It consisted of 499 elongated isosceles triangular-shaped blades that averaged 2-3/16″ in length, all had well-formed points with truncated bases. They were made of grayish-brown flint, probably imports from the Hudson Valley. Richie has reported similar points of flint appearing in New York burials on many occasions, and has called them mortuary blades. While they seem to be in a class by themselves with no clear identifying features to fit any known functional point type, they have what seems to be adequate retouching to make them suitable for use. Their uniformity of shape and size is noticeable, and leads to a similar conclusion as that for the other caches, that they, also were produced by one workman.

But the point of similarity between the five caches so far mentioned that the writer wishes to emphasize is one that seems most significant. As stated for each cache, it seems to have been the aim of the toolmaker to continually repeat one style of point for the cache being prepared. Whether this marked tendency to confine a given point style to an entire cache would apply in every case is of course questionable. However, it does have a bearing on the interpretation offered for the next and final report about a remarkable recovery of another cache of projectile points.

Some time ago in 1963, Normal L. Jacques, a Society member, brought into the museum 11 large spear points, and the account he related about their recovery was so unusual that it seems fitting to present it as an important part of this study of projectile point caches. Jacques related how in April or May of 1963 he was taking a Sunday stroll through woods on the west side of Farm Pond, about five miles southeasterly from Framingham, Massachusetts, and had started to follow a bridle path that had only recently been constructed. At numerous places the top soil had been turned over exposing the yellow subsoil. This caught and held his attention as he walked along. At a spot about a half mile south of the intersection of Lake Street and Farm Road in Sherborn, westerly from Farm Pond and at the foot of what is known as Mount Misery, something resembling part of a large projectile point appeared. As might be expected, this apparition caused him to come to an abrupt stop. As he reached down and picked it up, he could scarcely believe it was a real point because of its large size and perfect proportions. However, without much further thought in the matter, and brushing aside the occurrance as nothing more than just a piece of good luck, he continued on down the path, congratulating himself on his good fortune.

Then suddenly his archaeological acumen surfaced and reminded him that where there is one, there might be more. Now with visions of something still to come, Jacques turned around and retraced his steps to the spot of his remarkable recovery. Without

trowel or other suitable digging tools, at first he was at a loss how to proceed — no further points were visible. Fortunately, the soil, loosened when the bridle path was constructed, readily gave way when prodded with a stick. And then it happened. A cache of large blades was struck. They appeared similar to the first one found, and one by one out rolled ten more of what looked to be well-made large spear points, all perfect as the day they were laid aside for some future use. These points have fine proportions with uniformly thin blades; are relatively long with symmetrically pointed tips. Those features would seem to make them more suitable for projectile points than for knives. Furthermore, the retouch of their edges has made serrations insignificantly small, seemingly unsuited for knife blades. This may be judged by an examination of the points at the Bronson Museum, where they are on display, or from the accompanying illustrations (Fig. 24). They range all the way from about 3 to 4″ in length, and have breadths of about 1¼″ with correspondingly broad truncated bases. They appear to be spear points, probably used as jabbing spears on thick sturdy shafts, rather than as thrown spears, or javelins, because of their relatively broad bases.

More precisely, they have the following identifying features. All are made of the same black porphyry, a porphyritic felsite material that is known to have large aboriginal worked outcrops on Castle Rock, at Marblehead. Two of the blades (Exhibits #3, 4) belong quite definitely to the Tapered Stem type with sloping lateral basal sides. The balance are divided into two groups; one that exhibits weakly formed side-notched ears with only a minimum of retouching (Exhibits #8, 9); the other group with elementary worked wide sidenotching on one or both sides (Exhibits #1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11). In short, these two groups of 9 blades seem to display a tendency of the toolmaker to stray away from the basic Tapered Stem styling, possibly for the purpose of improving the blades hafting qualities. To put it another way, it is self evident that all 9 of the basal modified blades have the same body contour with truncated bases as the 2 Tapered Stem specimens first mentioned. Therefore, were it not for their slight basal side alterations, they would almost surely fall within the Tapered Stem point category.

Conclusion

With these thoughts in mind, certain conclusions may be reached concerning the projectile point caches of this report. Because, with one minor exception, in each of the 5 caches only a single stone material was used in making the points involved, it appears probable that the work of point-making for each occurred as a unified project, not stretched over a protracted time period. And because in each case there appears repetitive manufacture of a particular point type that characterizes the cache, it might follow that the points in each cache were produced by a single toolmaker. For only through such selectivity, it would seem, would the uniformity of blade forms in each cache have been maintained.

But should this theory be applied to the Farm Pond cache, in which slight reworked variations of the basal contours of 9 of the 11 blades are evident? The answer could be yes. For, as has been pointed out, without the minor alterations of the 9 blades, they might well have become Tapered Stem points, similar to the 2 type specimens (Exhibits #3, 4). And it is possible that this seeming discrepancy that now is apparent might be explained in some such way as follows.

The toolmaker of these Farm Pond points may have started his work by first shaping all the blades as Tapered Stem points in conformity to the established custom, but having a mind of his own, as has been suggested, he may have decided to experiment with several kinds of basal side-notching for the sake of making improvements to assure a firmer haft for the point on the shaft. As a result of such occasional instances of experimentation by some inventive minds, improvements occurred as independent inventions that have caused cultures to evolve into more advanced societies. This cache seems to be a possible example of this recognized principal of evolution taking place in the gifted manual activities of a Late Archaic toolmaker.

Figure 24
A cache of blades, Farm Pond site. 3, 4, tapered stem; I, 2, 5-II, slight basal modification — perhaps to accomplish a more secure haft. Details concerning this cache recorded on pages 24, 25 and 26 by William Taylor.

Figure 25
Left: A blade from Posey County, Indiana, 11½ inches long. Harrison County, Indiana, chert. Center: A blade from Cooper County, Missouri, 10¼ inches long. Right: a blade, from Dunklin County, Missouri.

All Ex LaDassor Collection.

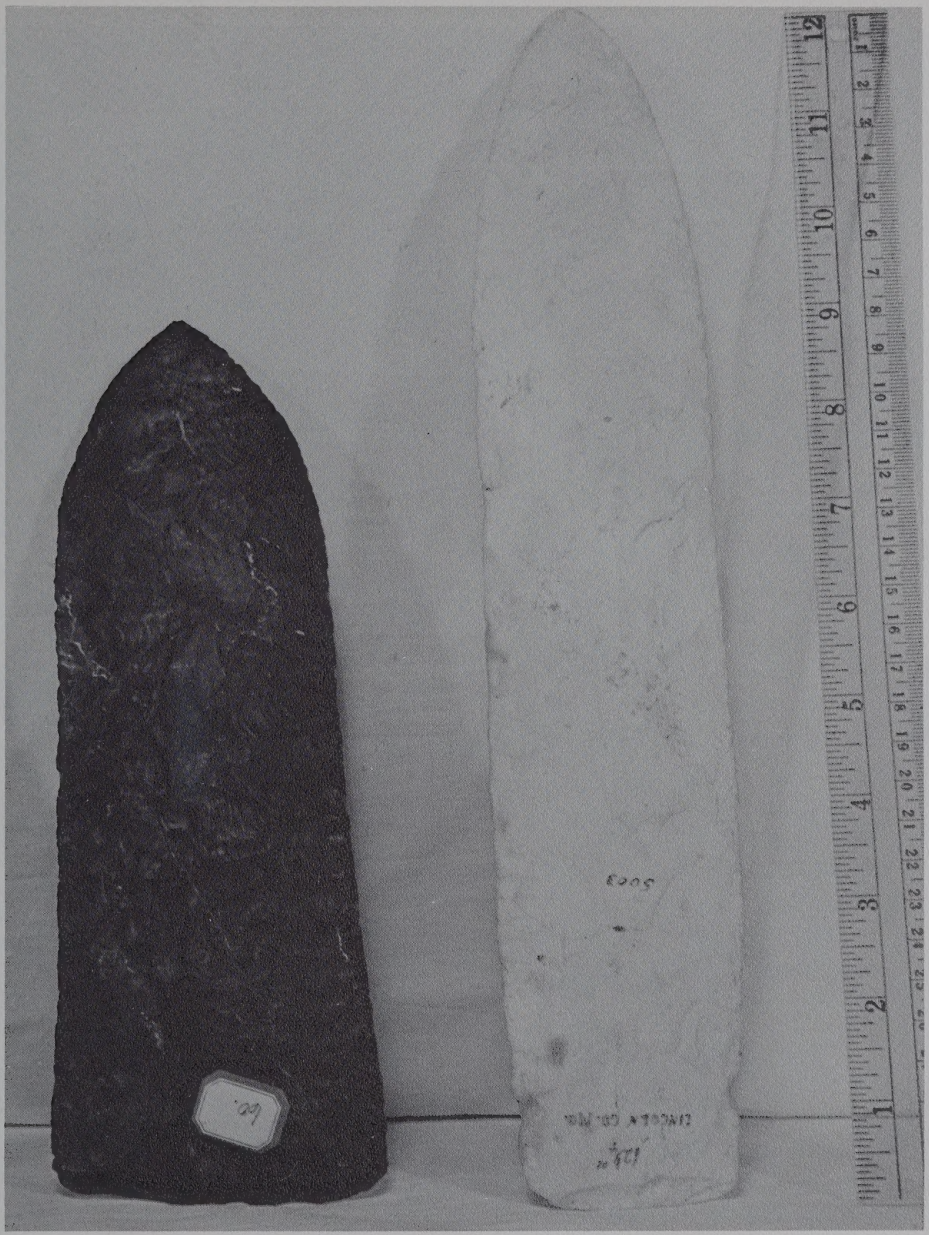

Figure 26
Left: Very thin blade made of Ohio Flint Ridge black chert, 9 inches long. Right: A blade made of white chert, 12¼ inches long. Found in Lincoln County, Missouri.

Both, Ex LaDassor Collection.

Figure 27
Two views of an adze type axe. Made of a green colored quartz. Measures 7½ inches long. Found in Richland County, Illinois.

Collection of Don Lewis, Flora, Illinois.

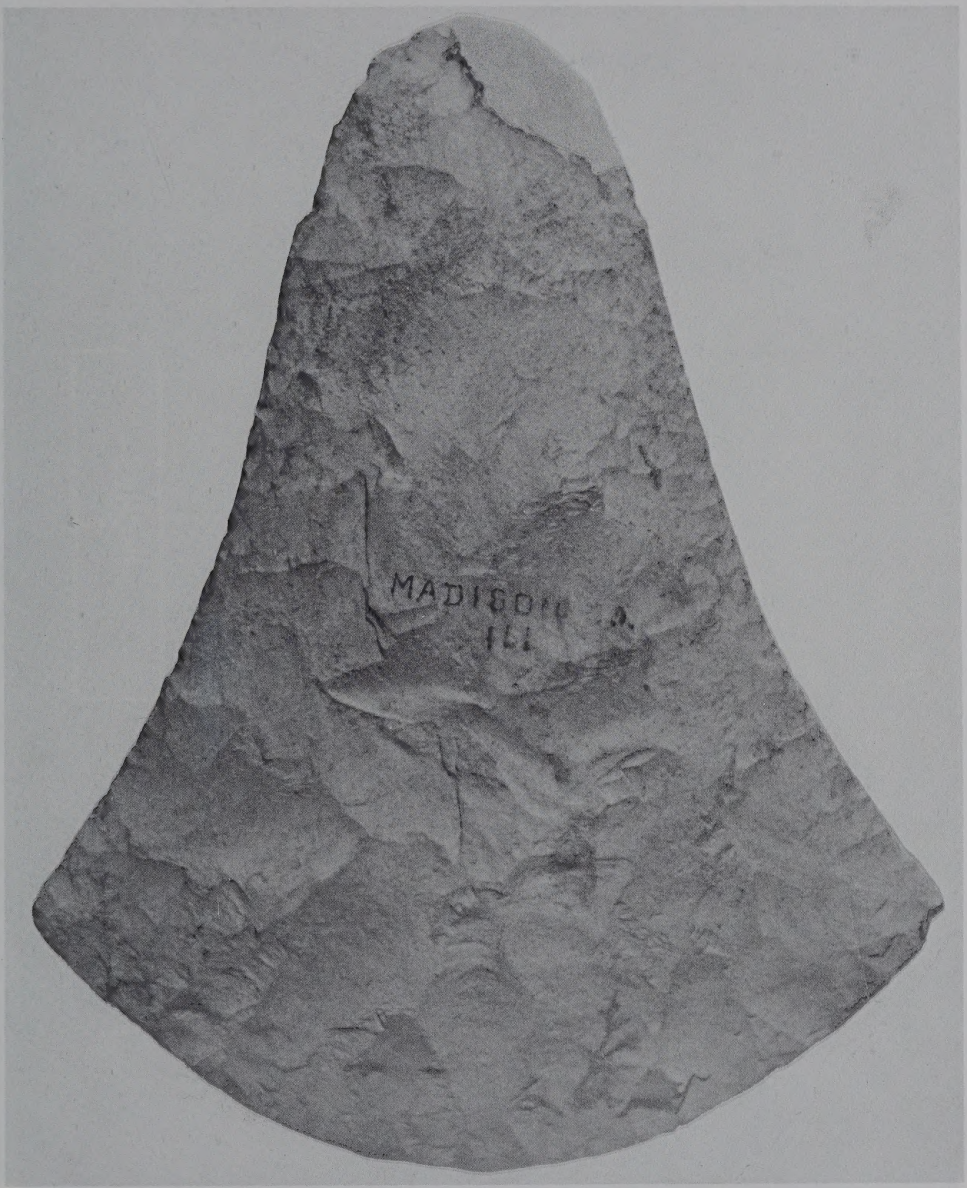

Figure 28

A very thin flared spade, made of Mill Greek type chert. Measures 10 x 8 inches. Found in Madison County, Illinois.

Ex LaDassor Collection.

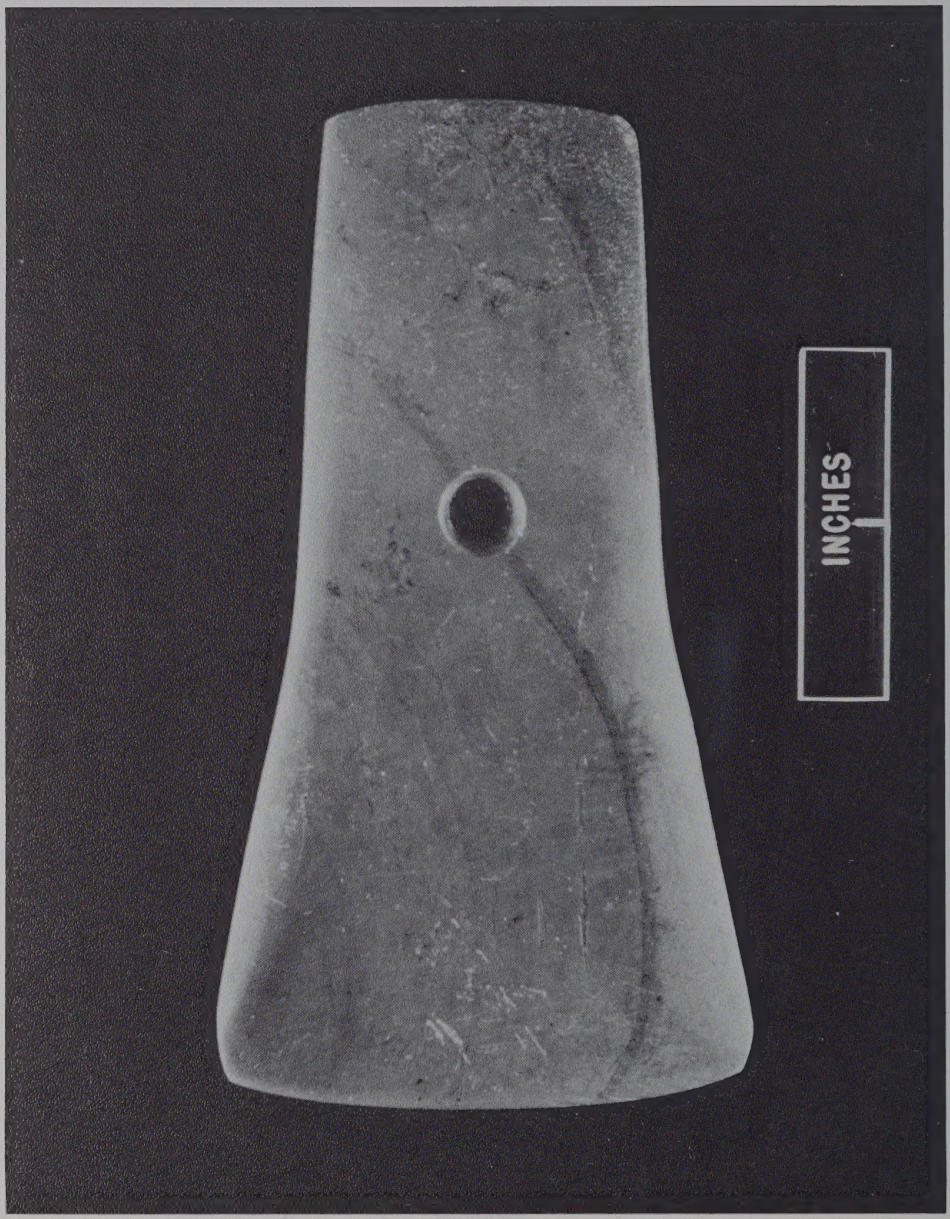

Figure 29
A pendant type artifact, made of banded slate. Found in Champaign County, Ohio. Collection of Kenneth Black, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

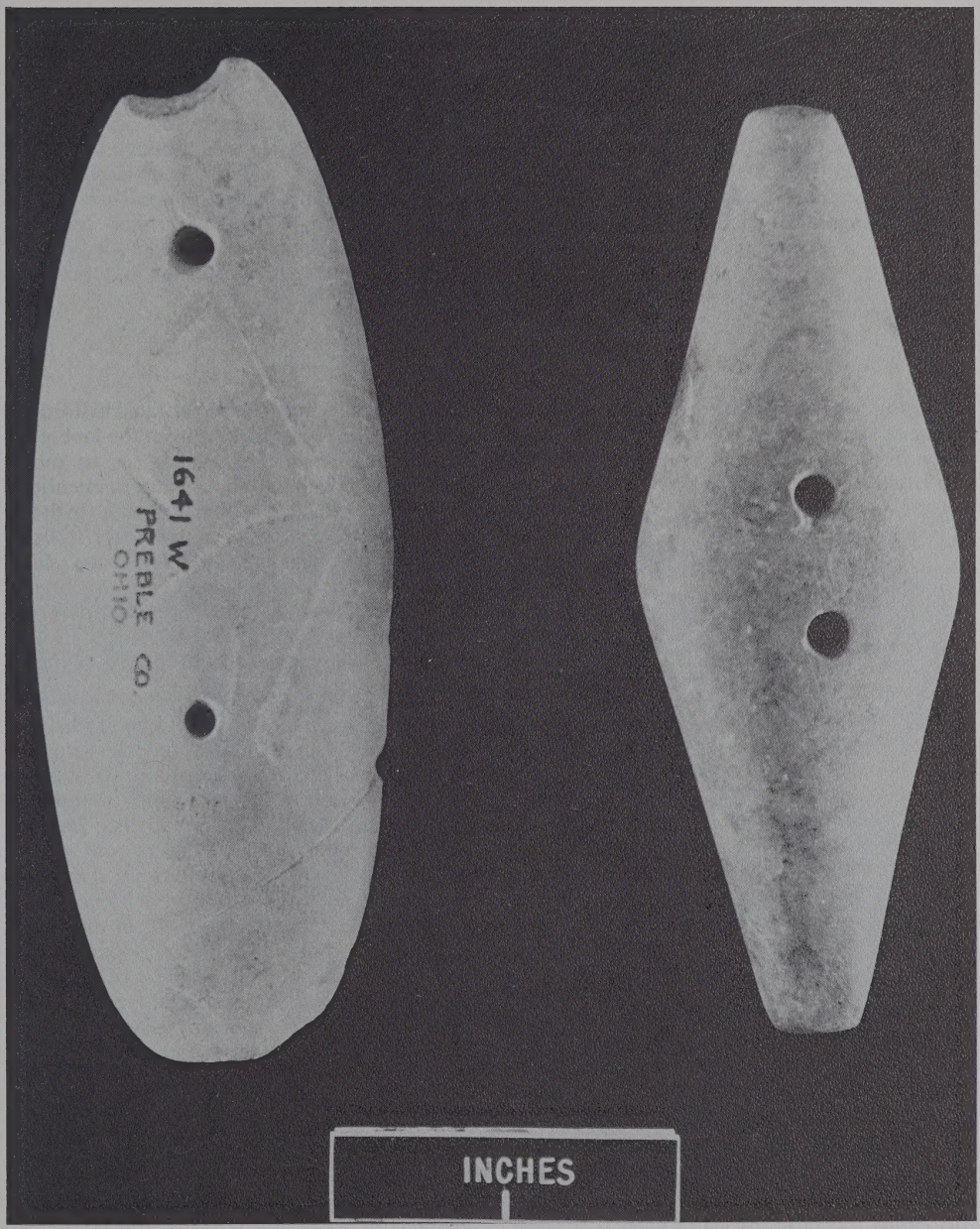

Figure 30
Left: A gorget made of banded slate. Found in Preble County, Ohio. Right: A gorget made of sandstone. Found in Champaign County, Ohio.
Collection of Kenneth Black, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

ARTIFACT HUNTING

Les Ferguson — Hot Springs, South Dakota

Hunting artifacts is different in most of the western states where there is little farm land than in the east where most hunting is done on tilled fields along creeks and rivers.

Most plowed fields in the drier areas of the west are the flat bottom lands along creeks, rivers and dry creeks. At the time the ancient Indians lived here these bottoms were often flooded after heavy rains so the Indians simply didn't camp there. Instead, they camped on upper terraces or semi-flat hill tops a little back from these creeks or rivers. These upper areas usually aren't fit for any farming practices so they are very much like they were when the Indians camped there. Except that the soil has built up enough to cover most artifacts and all but the larger articles of camp debris.

When I go artifact hunting along a stream or dry wash that probably was once a creek, I survey the area and try to figure out where I would set up camp if I were the Indian in charge of selecting a site. It would be on high, relatively flat ground not too far from water. The reason to be close to a creek or river would be two-fold. The Indians needed water and so did the animals they hoped to kill for food. Also along these waterways was about the only place trees for firewood grew on the prairies of this western area. I wouldn't set up camp too close to water even if it were up high enough to avoid flood waters because I would want to avoid mosquitoes, deer flies and other biting insects which also live near the water.

I would pick a high, rather isolated hilltop or terrace so we could benefit from the breeze in summer and also be able to see in most directions to watch for both game or enemies. You are probably thinking this hilltop would be very cold in winter and it sure would, but as near as I can tell by many years of study, the Indians did stay in these campsites all winter. I believe they preferred this to a sheltered cove because they didn't ever want to camp where they could be surprised by an enemy.

These flat topped hills and ridges almost all show evidence of Indians having camped there, by the chips, broken hammer stones, metates, manos and the occasional whole or broken projectile points, drills, knives, thumb scrapers, hide scrapers and often several quarry blanks. Sometimes if conditions are good you can find evidence that several different tribes camped on the same spot — one upon another, each separated by a few inches of soil. And, of course, there are places where a special type of agate or quartzite comes to the surface where many different cultures for thousands of years came to mine or quarry this stone. However, in the Black Hills and Bad Lands areas there are many different types of suitable stone almost everywhere. The Indians could go to almost any stream bed or dry wash and pick up all the stones they needed for all types of artifacts or tools. Many types and colors of semi-translucent agate, Jasper, chalcedony, quartzite and all colors of chert are found all over the area mixed with the usual creek bed stones.

In western South Dakota, northwestern Nebraska and southwestern North Dakota there are hundreds of thousands of acres of Bad Lands and semi-bad lands. In these semi-bad lands the erosion has been tremendous and various artifacts can be found in many places where the Indians camped many thousands of years ago. During the past few thousand years a lot of the soil has washed away and exposed or washed out many artifacts which are now lying on the bare ground. The photo (Fig. 31) will give you a fair idea of what I mean. The more rugged areas gave the Indians lots of possible places to trap bison or force them over clifts. And all the rough, craggy areas gave them many places where they could hide or pursue game animals that came into the draws and pockets after water.

Figure 31
A view of the typical artifact hunting sites, referred to by Les Ferguson, on pages 34 and 35. These sites are located in the Black Hills and the Bad Lands. The Bad Lands are located in western South Dakota, northwestern Nebraska and southwestern North Dakota.

CONSTITUTION
of Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

ARTICLE I

Name: The name shall be GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.

ARTICLE II

The objects of this society are:

1. To establish a permanent national organization to promote friendship and trust among those persons interested in the collection and preservation of genuine Indian artifacts.
2. To take a firm and vigorous stand in opposing the display, sale or distribution of questionable and fraudulent artifacts.
3. To expose and oppose the manufacturers of "Indian Artifacts."
4. To hold regular meetings where:
   A. The business of the Society may be transacted.
   B. Members may assist each other in augmenting their respective collections.
   C. Members may display artifacts from their collections.
   D. Study, research and dissemination of knowledge on Indian artifacts may be encouraged.

ARTICLE III

Membership:

1. **Active**: Membership, by invitation only, is open to any American citizen, over 21 years of age, who is interested in the collection, preservation and study of all types of Indian Relics.
2. **Honorary Membership**: Persons who have made outstanding contributions to the Indian Relic collecting world are eligible to become honorary members. Names of those proposed for honorary membership shall be submitted to the membership committee who shall by majority vote approve same. They shall then be voted upon by the entire membership in the manner provided in Section 11 of Article XVI. The only difference between an honorary member and an active member is that an honorary member pays no dues, or initiation fee.

ARTICLE IV

1. **Officers**: The officers shall be President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. Each of them shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices. There shall be no honorary officers. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer terms of office shall be for a two year period.

ARTICLE V

Board of Directors:

1. **Composition**: The Board of Directors shall consist of the regularly elected officers, each past-President who continues his active membership in good standing, and nine elected directors. Three directors will be elected each year serving three year terms.
2. **Duties**: The Board of Directors shall be responsible for selecting locations and dates of regular meetings of the Society; for fixing all Society dues; for budgeting all Society expenses and for performing other normal functions of the Society.
3. **Quorum**: A majority of the Board of Directors constitutes a quorum. Approval by a majority of directors present at the time of a vote shall be required for passage of any measure.

4. **Meetings**: The Board of Directors shall meet at each regular meeting before the general business meeting for the entire membership is held.
5. **Notice**: At least one week's written notice of the time, place and business to be taken up at a meeting shall be sent by regular mail to each director, unless notice is waived in writing.

ARTICLE VI

1. The Society shall have not less than two meetings per year, one of which shall be considered the annual meeting.
2. The business portion of any meeting shall be held at such hour as the President may decide.

ARTICLE VII

Elections: The officers and directors shall be elected by secret ballot at the conclusion of the annual meeting and shall assume their respective offices and duties immediately.

ARTICLE VIII

Dues: The amount of the annual dues and the amount of the initiation fee shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Dues Not Paid: A delinquent member shall be carried for six months and then dropped – providing the member has been given one written notice at least 30 days prior to expiration of the six months and has not presented a satisfactory written explanation.

ARTICLE IX

Membership Quorum: Twenty-five percent of the membership in good standing shall constitute a quorum until the Society attains a membership of over two hundred persons; then a quorum shall be fifty members.

ARTICLE X

Expulsion: Failure to comply with the constitution, by-laws or regulations adopted as amended from time to time shall be sufficient basis for termination of membership.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments: The constitution may be amended, after a majority vote of the Board of Directors, followed by a majority vote of the membership in attendance at any regular called meeting. The proposed amendment must be submitted to the Board of Directors in writing at least 30 days prior to any meeting where such proposed amendment may be considered.

ARTICLE XII

Membership Committee:

1. **Composition and Powers**: A membership committee composed of the officers and directors shall have the authority to admit or decline duly proposed candidates for membership 30 days after the name of each duly proposed candidate has been sent to each member for comment.
2. The procedure for nomination of a candidate for admission to the Society shall be determined by the Board of Directors and this procedure is to be outlined on the Membership Application Blank.
3. The procedure for voting upon the names of candidates for admission, by the membership committee, shall be determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with this constitution.
4. The President shall appoint a chairman of the membership committee to serve during the President's tenure of office.
5. Prospective members must be endorsed by two or more members in good standing.
6. No member of the membership committee shall propose or second a candidate for admission.
7. Meeting: The membership committee shall meet at each regular meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE XIII

Roster: An up to date copy of the constitution, by-laws and regulations with all amendments and recent modifications shall be furnished by the Secretary to the Treasurer and included by the Treasurer whenever a new roster is compiled and sent to the membership by the Treasurer.

ARTICLE XIV

The Vice-President shall automatically be chairman of a temporary awards committee, consisting of three persons, two to be appointed by him, subject to the approval of the President. This awards committee shall function for one meeting only, and its duty shall be to make three awards for displays at a meeting. The committee shall define the category for which each award is given.

ARTICLE XV

The President shall appoint a fraudulent artifacts committee, consisting of a chairman and two members including an attorney, if available. The purpose of the committee is to study fradulent and questionable artifacts and to take measures deemed necessary to identify and expose these artifacts to the public and to find ways to discourage the production of fraudulent artifacts; also to render opinions on questionable artifacts and to keep questionable items from sale and display at meetings and away from the public eye unless prominently labeled as fraudulent artifacts for display only, and for comparative educational purposes. The chairman of this committee shall be responsible for custody and preservation of all educational material owned by the Society.

ARTICLE XVI

Regulations:

1. The President shall be the executive officer of the Society. He shall preside at all meetings and shall appoint such standing and special committees as are provided for herein and such as he may deem necessary. He shall be an ex-officio member of all committees except the nominating committee. He shall perform all such duties as normally pertain to the office of president. The President shall give written approval to everything published in any publication sponsored by the Society before it is published.

2. The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, perform the duties of the President and also such duties as may be assigned to him by the President and/or the Board of Directors.

3. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate record of the business of the Society and shall mail a roster of all members to the membership each year. He shall collect all dues and pay all bills incurred by the Society. He shall keep his records up to date and be prepared for an inspection and audit at any time.

4. The Secretary shall carry on the correspondence of the Society and carry out the wishes and policies of the President and Board of Directors.

5. Membership shall be by invitation only. To be considered for membership a man should have some of the following qualifications:

   A. Keen interest and will to learn.

   B. Possess a store of knowledge that he is willing to share with fellow members.

   C. Be a writer who can record such knowledge for the benefit of other collectors.

   D. Have the ability to organize and lead others.

   E. Be a serious advanced collector who has the means and desire to attend meetings, and who will be an asset to the association.

   F. Should expect his profit from membership to be strictly in terms of:

      (1) Pleasure of association.
      (2) Increase of knowledge.
      (3) A means of bettering his own collection.
      (4) Exposing fraudulent artifacture.

6. The President shall appoint a nominating committee to select a slate of candidates for office in the following year but nominations from the floor shall be acknowledged and voted on.

7. The President, upon written request, with sufficient and properly stated reasons of grievance against a member, by any member in good standing, shall call a meeting of the Board of Directors

for consideration of the charges against the accused. The accused member shall be given thirty days written notice, listing charges against him, prior to the meeting of the Board of Directors who shall then consider the matter. The accused shall be given an opportunity to defend himself before the Board of Directors. A two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors shall be necessary for disciplinary action or expulsion.

8. A potential member who has been invited to join the Society shall have three months to accept, after which time the invitation will automatically be considered withdrawn.
9. The name of a person who has been rejected for membership may be re-submitted after a period of one year.
10. **Guests**: A member may bring members of his family to any meeting. A member may bring a guest whose name has been submitted for membership. (The meetings of the Society are not considered open to the general public).
11. **Membership Acceptance**: A person submitted for membership must be approved by two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors, the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Vice President. Upon approval, his name must be placed for vote by the members of the Society at a meeting requiring a two-thirds vote by the members present at the meeting.

In Witness Whereof, We, the Founders of this Society, Have Affixed Our Names this 25th day of April, 1965.

Fred C. Bartol
William Bush
Dr. Marvin E. Hawes
James R. Johnston
Gray LaDassor
Kenneth McNeal
Cameron Parks
Charles C. Smith
Dan A. Throop
Earl C. Townsend, Jr.
Hubert C. Wachtel
Weston C. Walter
J. Kirkwood Whaley

Figure 32

A unique prehistoric tobacco pipe. It portrays features of a deer effigy. Behind the eyes the skull flattens out. On either side are, well defined, carved deer ears. In front of the eyes are the characteristic tear ducts of a deer. Beneath the ears are nicely sculptered antlers of a deer. The pipe is made of a gray-green colored claystone. It is finely worked by a skilled artist and has a glossy polish overall. It was found in Morgan County, Ohio, over one hundred years ago and was originally in a group picture of that collection in Mooreheads "Prehistoric Implements" page 20.

Collection of Max Shipley, Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, INDIANA MEETING

Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

Sunday, April 3, 1977 - 8:00 a.m. to 4: p.m.

At Donner Center, Donner Park, 4 blocks east and 4 blocks south of State Route 46, three miles west of the Bush family residences.

Two free tables per collection of Indian relics – Stone Age only. Contact: Gray LaDassor to display historic artifacts for educational purposes only, on special tables only, if available.

Rosette ribbons will be awarded for various catagories of Stone Age artifact displays.

Bring your artifacts to be photographed. A first class photographer will be at your service.

Photographs to be used for publication in *The Redskin* or, for use in the authentication program.

Gordon Hart and his authentication committee will have an extensive authentication program. Contact Gordon for information on participation in this program. If fine coins and stamps are deserving of a certificate of authenticity, why not your fine prehistoric artifacts?

This meeting sponsored by Marion Bush, Billy Bush and John Rice.

For Reservations Call:
Imperial House – 1-800-543-4790
Holiday Inn – 1-812-372-1541
Ramada Inn – 1-812-376-9951

Business meeting 9:00 p.m., April 2, 1977

Lincoln, Illinois Meeting, July 9, 1977

New Price Schedule for "Red Skin" Issues

Short set 1966-67-68 (10 issues) (several sets)	$40.00
Single copies 1966-67-68	3.00
Long set 1966 through 1976 (42 issues) (2 sets available)	100.00
Single copies 1969 through 1976	1.75

Send all back issue orders to: Librarian, Lindell Marler, P.O. Box 416, Bonne Terre, Missouri 63628

(Act of August 12, 1970)

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF THE GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.

Published quarterly at Memphis, Tennessee.

The name and address of the editor and managing editor, publisher, business managers and owners are:

Editor: Gray LaDassor, 3416 Lucas-Hunt Rd., St. Louis, Missouri 63121. Managing Editor and Business Manager: Gray LaDassor, 3416 Lucas-Hunt Rd., St. Louis, Missouri 63121.

The owner and publisher is Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. (non-profit organization), P.O. Box 327, Fox Lake Road, Angola, Indiana 46703.

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B. Paid circulation was: none. Average number of mail subscriptions nearest to filing date: 1,100. Actual number of copies: 1,029.
C. Total paid circulation: average 1,100.
D. Number of free copies sent: 100.
E. Actual paid membership: 1,029. Average not used: 300.

(Signed) Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.
By Gray LaDassor

MERCURY / MEMPHIS